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*Comparative mortality for the six months ending November 30, 1897, with deaths from intestinal diseases.*

Months.	Deaths from intestinal diseases.	Deaths from all causes.	Annual ratio per 1,000.	Months.	Deaths from intestinal diseases.	Deaths from all causes.	Annual ratio per 1,000.
June .....	143	1,041	62.46	September.....	411	1,778	106.68
July.....	171	1,193	71.52	October.....	729	2,272	136.32
August.....	291	1,439	86.34	November.....	769	2,317	139.00

*Sanitary report from Habana.*

HABANA, CUBA, *December 11, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended Thursday, December 9, 1897, with the table of mortality for the period stated. The temperature has been lower during the past week than at any other time during the present season, and no rain has fallen, giving a dry atmosphere.

The number of deaths from yellow fever has decreased with the cool weather, but there appears to be marked diminution of cases and deaths from enteric fever. Malarial fevers still furnish the summer quota of deaths; in fact, there are more deaths from these fevers now than there were during the rainy season.

Smallpox continues to increase, and will do so during the present winter. From the mortality table it will be noticed that there were 6 deaths from that disease; of that number but 1 occurred in the military hospitals.

There is a civil hospital, called the Quinta del Rey, which furnishes a large per cent of the deaths occurring from this disease.

Intestinal diseases show a slight decrease in comparison with the past few weeks. The total deaths have decreased also, but I do not believe the death rate will continue to show any marked diminution, even though the official reports should so present it, as the conditions are nearly all present now that have existed for months.

The harbor work is still heavy. Many vessels are now leaving this harbor for the United States. The cattle business with Florida has been almost finished. The trade seems to have been diverted from Florida to New Orleans and Galveston, evidently on account of the bad condition of the Florida cattle on arrival here.

The Morgan line of steamers from New Orleans has sent 3 steamers within the past ten days, while there is a steamer from Galveston once every five days. The vessels from Galveston bring cotton in their lower holds, and after discharging their cargo of cattle proceed to New York and Boston.

The New Orleans steamers having cattle discharge them at one of the Regla wharves, but do not remain at said wharf any longer than two hours, going out into the stream as soon as the cattle are removed from the ship.

Inquiries are being made about the storing of sugar, preparatory to its shipment to the United States, and I have advised parties so interested not to place the material in any warehouse which has been used as a military hospital at any time during the present war.

It appears to be the belief that more sugar will be made this year than last.

Shippers of horsehair, glue stock, and other kindred material, all

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of which will go either to Philadelphia or New York, wish to begin shipments during the present month.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,

*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*Mortality of the city of Habana and the town of Regla for the week ended Thursday, December 9, 1897.*

	Habana.	Regla.	Total.
Yellow fever.....	6	3	9
Enteric fever.....	18	2	20
Pernicious fever.....	7	3	10
Malarial fever.....	15	14	29
Smallpox.....	6	0	6
Coquexia paludica.....	22	6	28
Enteritis.....	86	15	101
Dysentery.....	34	26	60
Diarrhea.....	12	6	18
Pneumonia.....	8	1	9
Tuberculosis.....	44	5	49
Starvation.....	4	0	4
Deaths from all causes.....	413	81	494
Annual ratio per 1,000.....			128.44

*Sanitary reports from Santiago.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *November 27, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended November 27:

There were 60 deaths noted, of which 2 were from yellow fever, 4 from dysentery, 5 from tuberculosis, 1 from pernicious and 3 from remittent fevers, 6 from enteritis, 15 from anæmia with dropsy, the rest from non-contagious diseases.

The fact that the government is issuing rations to the poor and "concentrados" has somewhat improved the general health, and beggars are less exacting on the streets and at the house doors. Great numbers of anæmic and dropsy cases still exist in the town and at the hospitals, but I expect that with the new political régime just established, and with the help of the government, the poorer classes will suffer less, both physically and morally.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO, M. D.,

*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *December 4, 1897.*

SIR: Sixty-seven deaths have been recorded this week, and the slight increase in the mortality is due to pulmonary complaints, very common just now, owing to the sudden changes of the temperature. There has been 1 death from yellow fever, 7 from tuberculosis, 2 from dysentery, 3 from pernicious and 1 from remittent fever, 4 from enteritis, 4 from pneumonia, 9 from dropsy; the rest from common diseases, acute and chronic, of noncontagious character. There are very few cases of yellow fever among the soldiers at present, and these are generally of a mild